

**MASON'S**  
O.K. SAUCE,  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

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**ACCESSORIES**  
For MOTOR CARS,  
MOTOR CYCLES AND  
MOTOR BOATS.  
"GOODYEAR" and  
"DUNLOP" TYRES.  
**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
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Tele. 37.

No. 19,587

號六十三百五千八百一第 日十三月八年巳丁

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1917.

一拜禮 號五十月十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.

**BRITISH**  
**PILSENER**  
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SOLE AGENTS,

**CALDBECK,**  
**MACGREGOR & Co.**

44, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 78.

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

**FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERI-  
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**  
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of  
Chilled Shot.  
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp  
proof material, steel lined inside with brass  
casing 11" deep on the outside, are especially  
made to withstand the effects of damp  
climates and are second to none for reliability  
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of  
R.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**  
[533]

## A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
**STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[535]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 5.00 " "	" " 15 "
5.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
7.50 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " "	to 11.00 " " 10 "
11.30 " "	to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.40 " "	" " 15 "
5.40 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 15 "
8.30 " " 8.50 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Motor Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Vaux Road Central.  
Sees and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already paid running at the time  
switch in the Company's time-tables, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's office. No special  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques  
or "Ungraders Order" representing same.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**

General Managers.

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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.
JACKSON										
Shanghai	7.54		8.35		12.33		4.10			
Shanghai		11.19				6.16				
Shanghai	10.28		8.55	8.33	3.20		7.10			
Shanghai		9.37		11.45				6.30	12.28	
Shanghai		10.15		12.05				7.37		
Shanghai		11.10		12.40				8.40	12.30	
Shanghai		12.25		1.20				9.40		
Shanghai		1.09		1.24				10.43	12.43	
Shanghai		2.44		2.56				11.43		
Shanghai		3.41		3.54				12.43		
Shanghai		4.38		4.51				1.43		
Shanghai		5.35		5.48				2.43		
Shanghai		6.32		6.45				3.43		
Shanghai		7.29		7.42				4.43		
Shanghai		8.26		8.39				5.43		
Shanghai		9.23		9.36				6.43		
Shanghai		10.20		10.33				7.43		
Shanghai		11.17		11.30				8.43		
Shanghai		12.14		12.27				9.43		
Shanghai		1.11		1.24				10.43		
Shanghai		2.08		2.21				11.43		
Shanghai		3.05		3.18				12.43		
Shanghai		4.02		4.15				1.43		
Shanghai		4.59		5.12				2.43		
Shanghai		5.56		6.09				3.43		
Shanghai		6.53		7.06				4.43		
Shanghai		7.50		8.03				5.43		
Shanghai		8.47		8.60				6.43		
Shanghai		9.44		9.57				7.43		
Shanghai		10.41		10.54				8.43		
Shanghai		11.38		11.51				9.43		
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Shanghai		6.00		6.13	</					



## INTIMATIONS

## THE VICTROLA

BRINGS THE WORLD'S BEST MUSIC RIGHT INTO  
YOUR HOME.

PRICES FROM \$33.

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S

[30-1]

The "nip" in the air at night  
causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

## PYJAMAS

We have just received a large stock  
of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for  
present wear, which we are offering at  
special prices on account of high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit, 3 suits for \$12.00

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29

[103]

THEATRE ROYAL.  
TO-NIGHT, AT 9.15.  
COMPLETE CHANGE OF  
PROGRAMME!

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW!

FREDERIC SHIPMAN'S

## FANTASTICS

## NO. 3 PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT!

ELSIE BLACK in flute and piccolo—solo.  
FERN FRENCH and HILDA FELSTEAD in two songs—"THE ROSES  
HAVE MADE ME REMEMBER" and "LOVE IS A SLAVE," and a duet—  
"DOWN THE VALE."  
RAY TRAYNOR in "Oh, JOHN, Oh!" and "I STOPPED," Looked, and  
Listened.IVY ALDOUS and FRED KEELEY in "BACK TO THE FARM" and a  
"DOUBLE DANCE WITHOUT MUSIC."  
FRED KEELEY in "THE SCARROW DANCE."

## INTERVAL

HILDA FELSTEAD in "PADEREWSKI," "ISN'T THAT JUST LIKE A MAN,"  
"THE SLIPPERY LITTLE SLIDE" and "TIPPERARY ADAPTATIONS."  
REDHEAD WILSON in the Acrobatic Monologue—"FIANAMAN DID."  
BILLIE EATON in "TO THE STRAINS OF THE WEDDING MARCH," "KEEP  
YOUR EYE ON THE GIRL YOU LOVE," "THE VIOLIN MY GREAT-GRANDDAD  
MADE," "EVERYBODY'S DOING IT AT THE SEASIDE."NELLIE BLACK, the Scottish contralto, in "CALLER HERRIN" and  
"MY AIN FOLK,"  
LEONARD NELSON in "HOW'S YOUR FATHER?" "THE HONEYMOON,"  
"THE FELLOW I WANT TO GET," and "THERE'S A GENTLEMAN HERE  
TO-NIGHT."

Tickets \$3, \$2 &amp; \$1.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S.

NO. 4 PROGRAMME  
ON WEDNESDAY.

ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE.

STUDENT LABOURERS IN  
MALAYA.

## STORY OF AMBITION REPAID.

The question of Japanese estate labour has attracted a little attention lately. We do not think that the Japanese labourer will be a success in this country (says the *Malayan Times*), for the reason that Japanese as a race, as well as individuals, are in a country such as this. The Tamil coolie, we know, has an ambition of owning his own little plot of land and so becoming his own master, but the Japanese coolie—we use this word in its local sense of agricultural labourer—is ambitious of owning his own estate. We have heard a good illustration of this, which we may give without revealing the parties who made the experiment.

The management of a certain estate in the Federated Malay States had had a great deal of trouble with Tamil labour, as the estate was not a healthy one and Tamil coolies would not go to it in the necessary numbers. At their wits' end, some told the management that Japanese labour would be the very thing for the estate, and it was decided to make the experiment. The manager himself was sent to Japan to procure the coolies and returned with a very fine lot of men. Then the expense started. The Japanese labourers wanted all sorts of extras in the way of improved lines, special hot-water baths—the Japanese labourer has the habit of parboiling himself in a hot bath—and special food. But the force worked splendidly.

There was no end to the activities of the Japanese coolies. They were ready to take it on. Any falling to do? They would do it in their spare time. And practically every single man volunteered for work without pay in the factory and the mine. They were so keen to learn and so amenable to discipline! The management were delighted at the experiment! It seemed too good to be true. And it was! There is now not one Japanese coolie on that estate. Every man is now planting on his own in Johore, where one and all went after they had learned all that there was to be learned of European methods of rubber growing.

This story, of course, is by no means derogatory to the Japanese. On the contrary, it shows their capabilities. But it also demonstrates that the European planter need not look to Japan for his supplies of labour.

## PEACE-LOVING GERMANY

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* wrote on July 26th:—

The German and Austrian newspapers, especially the latter, continue to publish leading articles in which the readiness of the Central Powers, people as well as Governments, to conclude peace on the basis of an understanding is proclaimed, and in which the world is assured that the representatives of the Central Powers will set with perfect honesty with the representatives of the enemy Powers. This constant talk about peace has apparently had more effect at home than abroad, for the Vienna *Freidenkblatt*, the organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, is beginning to warn the public against cherishing fatal delusions and against pursuing unattainable phantasies. It is compelled to confess that the desire for peace is on one side only, and that notwithstanding the repeated declarations of Austro-Hungarian statesmen that the Dual Monarchy is ready at any moment to conclude an honorable peace, and notwithstanding the fact that the Reichstag resolution and the new Chancellor have proclaimed the same readiness on the part of Germany, a note of understanding is not struck in Mr. Lloyd George's latest speech.

The semi-official organ rejoices, however, at the prospect of the enemy being brought to reason in another manner and, pointing to "the irresistible triumphal progress of the Austro-Hungarian and German armies in Eastern Galicia," promises that "the iron step of our reprimand and of those of the Germans will finally compel our enemies to realize that we are invincible."

The *Reichspost*, the organ of the Catholics of Austria, devoted a leading article in its Tuesday's issue to a rejoinder to Mr. Lloyd George's observations on the subject of democracy. "Our enemies are unable to defeat us on the battlefields," this influential journal wrote, "and cannot even defeat us with telegraphic and newspaper lies, so they endeavour to undermine our internal strength by means of a campaign against strong Monarchies." The *Reichspost* traces the growth to the idea of a Parliamentary regime, and asserts that wherever it has been realized, from the United States downwards, it has produced not wisdom but chaos, partiality, and a majority composed of unsuitable and inefficient men. Philosophy and history, the Catholic organ declares, are not for a Republican form of government but for a strong Monarchy. "Government by the many is not good; let there be one Lord," said the Greeks. "The two greatest personalities of antiquity," the *Reichspost* continues, "Plato and Augustine, were men who demanded the strongest authoritative leadership in society and in the State, while the highest institution on earth, namely, the Church, is conducted on the Monarchical principle."

Authoritative leadership is also necessary, it contends, because the average man with mediocre intelligence is not a competent judge of difficult questions of culture and of politics. And, after elaborating these views through two columns, it concludes with the words: "More profound philosophy and history pronounce that in favour of a strong Monarchy. 'Got Erhalte' not only conforms infinitely better to our feeling of reverence and our aesthetic instincts than does the 'Marseillaise,' but also conforms better with our truest political knowledge and hopes. Those who to-day wish to curtail the Sovereign power are the literary hirelings of the international world plutocracy. These people desire the deposition of Sovereigns in order that no one may be left to thwart their rapacious lusts. They wish for chaos in order that they may fish with success in troubled waters."

## JAPAN'S NEW SHIPPING LAW

The outline of an Imperial ordinance for the control of the ships in Japan during the war time is given in the *Japan Advertiser* of September 26th. It consists of 13 articles. Articles from 1 to 3 prohibit Japanese shipowners from selling their ships to foreign countries in any form.

These shipowners, without permission from the Minister of Communications, cannot sell, lease, offer as security, or deliver to foreigners their ships. The same is applicable to ships under construction. All these provisions Japan has adopted for the protection of her shipping interests, as many other countries have already done. Even those ships which have been constructed for sale before the ordinance is promulgated cannot be delivered. Provisions and permission from the Minister of Communications have been made to meet cases in which Japan's co-operation with the Allies in the war either directly or indirectly the exportation of Japanese ships may be necessary. Japanese steamers are also prohibited from serving foreign ports alone, because such is allowed by foreigners. But even this will be permitted, in case a special understanding has been entered into by the Government of Japan and Allied countries for military aid of the Allies in the war. An other exception to this provision is steamers of the Japan-China Steamship Company, navigating in the Yangtze-Kiang alone. The service is a subsidized one.

## MAY RESTRICT ROUTES.

Article 4 says that the Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, shall prohibit or restrict the carrying by Japanese ships of passengers and freight from one foreign port to another foreign port. This provision has been made for the purpose of securing bottoms for the carrying of either Japanese or Allied passengers and freight. According to Article 5, the Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, shall order Japanese ships to undertake voyages on the line or lines he dictates for the purpose of carrying the passengers or freight he has designated.

Under Article 6 the Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, can restrict the freight rates asked on Japanese ships. This provision like the preceding one has been made to meet possible necessities for aid to the Allies or for protection of some vital interests of the Japanese people.

Article 7 says:—The Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, shall commandeer or appropriate, paying due compensation, any Japanese shipbuilding yard, or materials or machinery necessary for shipbuilding. This provision shall also apply to ships under construction. Provisions in Sections 3 and 4, of Article 11, of the Law for Subsidizing Deep Sea Navigation, shall apply to persons dissatisfied with the indemnification by the foregoing sections.

Article 8.—The Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, shall establish special provisions as to the qualifications of the ships engaged in deep sea navigation, in accordance with the Law for Subsidizing Deep Sea Navigation.

Article 9.—The Minister of Communications, if necessity should arise, shall order the proprietors or charterers of Japan ships to provide such measures or equipments for the safety of the crew or the equipment of the ships.

Article 10.—Any violation or violations of the provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 3 and those of Article 5 and any refusal or refusal to comply with the provisions of Article 7 shall be punishable with imprisonment of not more than two years.

Article 11.—Any violation or violations of the provisions of Article 4 shall be punishable with imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine not exceeding Y.50.

Article 12.—Any carrier or carriers of freight, who has or have solicited freight beyond the limitations as provided in Article 6, shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding Y.3,000 in amount.

Article 13.—The Minister of Communications shall confiscate, in case of application of the foregoing article, the difference between the amount solicited and the official limit.

## ALLIES' PRISONERS.

## BRITISH CAPTURES AND LOSSES.

The Secretary of the War Office issued the following statement:—  
In view of the operations now in progress, the number of prisoners captured by the Allies since April 6th—when the campaign of 1917 opened, with the battle of Arras—up to August 22nd, is of interest. The figures are as follows:

German prisoners of war captured by the British	46,158
German prisoners of war captured by the French	43,723
Prisoners of war captured by the Italians (chiefly Austrians)	40,681
Prisoners of war captured by the Russians (the majority being Austrians)	37,521
Total	167,763

The total number of German prisoners of war captured by us since the beginning of the war is now 102,213.

The total number of British prisoners, including Indian troops, captured by the Germans is approximately 43,000, but exact information as to the small captures made by the enemy in recent fighting cannot be given until the necessary information has been received from Germany.

The total number of prisoners captured by us in all theatres of war since the beginning of the war, excluding African native troops, is 131,776.

The total number of prisoners lost by us since the beginning of the war, again excluding African native troops but including Indian troops, is approximately 55,500.

## COTTON AND YARN MARKET

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated October 13th, state:—

It is now more than two months since we ceased issuing our fortnightly circulars, the last being dated 3rd August. On that occasion we reported that the dealers, having entered into heavy commitments at topmost prices, were anxiously watching the negotiations then in progress between the Bombay exporters and shipowners for tonnage.

Soon after, it became known that definite arrangements had been made for the movement of stocks awaiting shipment. At the same time, the raw material suddenly assumed a retrograde movement, while silver began soaring upwards. All these factors at once told their tale upon our market, and prices commenced tumbling down at alarming speed. Under these circumstances, we deemed it advisable in the interests of the trade to discontinue our reports for the time being.

In the past fortnight, matters appear to be happily adjusting themselves, and we are glad to resume our issue under improved market conditions. The advance of silver being arrested, and a rapid rise having taken place in the raw material, a more optimistic feeling prevails, thus affording the native dealers a much needed opportunity of working off some of their former purchases.

It must be said, to the credit of the foreign importers, that in order to avert a catastrophe, such as that which overtook our market some ten years ago, they refrained for a period of two months from effecting new sales, thus rendering material assistance to the dealers and enabling them to clear off portions of their outstanding contracts.

Total sales, 2,000 bales; untold stock, 15,000 bales; bargains in Chinese hands, 20,000 bales.

SHANGHAI.—This market was reported active in the early part of the fortnight, but later advices indicate a more quiet tone.

JAPANESE YARNS.—The following are latest quotations:—

400 bales Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$207 to \$220; 3 Horses, No. 10s at \$200; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$200; 2,000 bales Yellow Joss, No. 20s at \$195 to \$210; Seton, No. 10s at \$108; Seton, No. 20s at \$225; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$220.

Raw Cotton.—No stocks. Quotations: Bengal, at \$45 to \$50; Chinese, at \$47 to \$57 per picul.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

## CORRESPONDENCE

When a man is once called up for Military Service and not exempted altogether by H.E. the Governor under Clause 4 of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, application for exemption from parades, etc., or modification of duty is not to be made to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, but to the Administrative Commandant.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1917.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

## SERVICE BOARD.

All Company and Unit Commanders, All Warning Officers and Discipline Officers will attend in uniform at Headquarters Club at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, October 19th.

Members of all ranks who have not yet attended before the Board will report in uniform at the same time and place to Staff-Inspector McEwen.

## BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

The Police Reserve Orchestra will play at the Botanical Gardens on the evening of "Our Day," October 18th. Detailed Orders will be issued to the Conductors.

An Orchestra practice is ordered for Monday, October 15th, at 6 p.m. punctually.

The Band Practices Ordered for Tuesday, October 16th, and Friday, October 19th, are hereby cancelled.

## MUSKETRY.

The Musketry Course, 1917-1918 is provisionally fixed to start on Sunday, December 2nd.

## (By Order.)

F. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.),  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1917.

## PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Principal Forsyth, in an address at Hampstead Garden Suburb on "Religion and Immortality," said he approached with great diffidence the question of prayers for the dead. He would not speak upon it if anyone in the audience would prefer he should omit it, but as his subject, strictly speaking, was "The Effect of the Belief in Immortality on Character," he thought the subject was legitimate. His own feeling was that we should pray for the dead, since such a custom brought us into practical relations with other immortals. He was not then speaking as a Christian apologist, but he maintained that there was nothing in the Christian religion against it, and a great deal in favour of it. Answering a question by a member of the audience with regard to the absence of any exhortation to this custom in the New Testament, Dr. Forsyth said that, strange as it may seem to say so, the Bible was never intended to be transmitted to us. When it was written men looked to a sudden ending of the world, and with the resurrection vivid in their minds, they knew that their dear ones were living in Christ, and were convinced of their impending union with them.

## "OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

## CONSIGNMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The undermentioned parcels were sent last week-end to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. to be forwarded as follows:—

To Mrs. A. E. Barton, Hon. Secretary, Red Cross Fund:—79 suits pyjamas, 33 cloth slippers, 104 milk covers, 8 facecloths, 13 floor cloths, 70 khaki woollen caps.

To Mr. A. L. Davies, Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, Bombay:—600 roller bandages, 96 suits pyjamas, 33 pairs cloth slippers, 70 khaki woollen caps, 40 white woollen caps.

To Matron, 33rd General Hospital, B.E.F., France:—80 suits pyjamas, 32 pairs stretcher boots, 10 cotton quilts, 10 pillows, 90 khaki woollen caps, 60 white woollen caps, 2 khaki woollen helmets, 1,050 roller bandages, 3 pairs knee-caps, 17 pairs mittens, 21 white woollen belts, 34 pairs cloth slippers, 34 eye-bandages.

Per Parcel Post, to Lieut. H. C. Clements, 101 Machine-gun Co., Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Egypt:—88 pairs socks.

2, Cavendish Square, London,  
August 1st, 1917.

To Hon. Secretary,  
"Our Little Bit" Society,  
Kowloon.

I am writing to thank you for your magnificent gift to our organisation. I enclose official receipt.

I assisted to unpack the cases and it gave me very great pleasure to sort out all the beautiful things which your workers have made for our soldiers. Will you be good enough to thank them all! What wonderful materials you get out there.

MYRA G. GIBSON

(General Manager Surgical Branch of Q.M.N.G.)

2nd Division (A.P.) Comfort Fund,  
Dundridge, Murree, Punjab,  
29th August, 1917.

Dear Madam,—I am directed by General Bunbury and the Committee of the 2nd Division (Rawalpindi) Comfort Fund to ask you to thank the workers of "Our Little Bit" Society for their most generous gifts (60 pairs socks and 247 milk covers) to the troops on active service.

The men will much appreciate the kind thought that has prompted the workers to send such useful things.—Yours truly,

(Signed) B. E. ROBERTSON  
(Hon. Secretary).

53rd General Hospital B.E.F.,  
France, 7th August, 1917.

Dear Madam,—Will you please convey to the members of your Society my gratitude for the very generous supply of pyjamas, bandages, and swabs which I have received from Mrs. de Fosblangen. I had the pleasure of inspecting the two cases yesterday and it rejoiced my heart to see the supply of bandages.

I was Matron of No. 2 London General Hospital and was selfish enough to ask Mrs. de Fosblangen to send me this gift. I have just started this 10th Hospital now, and, of course, many things are required for it. At the present moment every bed is full, and we require an enormous amount.

There was a large box of ginger, which will be much enjoyed also. I am most grateful for everything sent.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) M. S. RIDDELL  
(Matron).

94, Marlborough Missions,  
West Hampstead, N.W.,  
20th July, 1917.

Dear Madam,—The two cases of most excellent cloths and bandages which your Society despatched in March last reached me only yesterday.

Please convey my heartiest thanks to all your workers for their very valuable gifts.

The Matrons at the various hospitals tell me the roller bandages are the best they get from anywhere, and the eye-bandages are greatly appreciated at No. 2 London General Hospital, Chelsea, where there are general wards set apart for eye cases. I have visited patients there very often, as they are taken first to Chelsea to be got into sufficiently good health before being passed on to St. Dunstan's for training. The blinded men I mentioned in last report were all at Chelsea when I first knew them—Pte. Miller, Corp. Moss, Rifleman Hecley and Price. I sent 5 copies of the report to Lady May and hope you had one, but I enclose another now. I am posting parcels of roller bandages and cup covers to Capt. Thornton, R.A.M.C., now in Egypt; he wrote to beg for some, and bales are so long in transit. I have sent off a bale of pyjamas and bandages to Malta today, one goes to Alexandria to-morrow, and on Monday two to France. The tea I am sending for a treat to the Sisters and Nurses' Hospital in Rouen, and keeping the ginger till nearer Xmas. The caps will be charming for cases on stretchers.

Again thanking you heartily.—Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) H. K. F. EDEN.







NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

**BRITISH MEDICAL MAN**, Specializes, is Open to Partnership, practice, or long locum. Address—Box 37, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1155]

TO BE LET.

**IN SHAMEN. LARGE SIX-ROOMED FLAT.** Just completed building. All conveniences. Moderate rental. Excellent situation. Apply—**LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD**, Architects, Canton. [1153]

**TWIN SCREW STEAMER "ALACRITY."**

1,016 tons gross. Built 1885.

**SALE** of the above steamer—her hull tackle, Furniture, Machinery and Boilers as she lies at H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

(1) This vessel is offered for sale as she now lies to British or Allied firms for carrying purposes. The Admiralty take no responsibility for any damage or defects that may now or hereafter exist, and do not guarantee any portion of the vessel to be fit for further use.

(2) Intending tenderers or their accredited Hongkong agents will be required to deposit the sum of \$500 Hongkong Currency in Bank Notes with the Secretary and Cashier of the Dockyard, who will issue the authorised form of tender in return. This deposit will be returnable in the case of unsuccessful tenderers after the announcement of the result of the tender, and will be counted as part of the purchase money in the case of the successful tenderers. No tenders will be recognised which are not made out on the authorised form of tender, and no interest will be paid on tenders' deposits.

(3) All tenders should reach the Office of the Commodore-in-Charge, Hongkong, not later than noon on the 1st December, 1917, at which time and date the tenders will be opened. Tenderers will not be admitted.

(4) The vessel is not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders or to dispose of the vessel in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders the vessel reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.

(5) Should the acceptance of any tender be notified the successful tenderer will be required immediately to deposit one-fourth of the purchase money, and to pay the balance of the purchase money within one month from the date of such notification, and the vessel will be at purchaser's risk from the date of the notification.

(6) Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings to be sold with the ship, can be obtained from the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

(7) The vessel will be open to inspection from the 24th October to the 28th November, both days inclusive, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Office of the Commodore, H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

R. W. MYBURGH, Commander, for Commodore and Senior Naval Officer, Hongkong. [1154]

G. E. WANTED.

**AN EUROPEAN** is required for the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of Chart and Chronometer Depot, Royal Naval Dockyard, Hongkong.

Candidate must be methodical, a neat calligraphist, trustworthy and reliable. No previous technical knowledge necessary. Hours—8.45 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Saturdays (and Sundays if necessary) 8.45 A.M. to Noon, and he must be available at all times if required.

Rate of pay \$300 per month and overtime for all attendances in excess of 56 hours a week. Applications to be made to the Superintendent, Chart Depot, R.N. Yard. [1155]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Rightly Sit.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Acres, Feet, and Inches.	Area in Acres.	Area in Feet.	Area in Inches.	Useful Price.
1	Rightly Sit.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Acres, Feet, and Inches.	Area in Acres.	Area in Feet.	Area in Inches.	Useful Price.
72	72	59	60	5,000	50	2,700		

FOR SALE.

**USED MIXED POSTAGE STAMPS**, with duplicates, in Bags of 500 Stamps for \$2.00, 1000 Stamps for \$3.50, 2000 Stamps for \$6.00, 3000 Stamps for \$8.00, 4000 Stamps for \$10.00, 5000 Stamps for \$12.00, 6000 Stamps for \$14.00, 7000 Stamps for \$16.00, 8000 Stamps for \$18.00, 9000 Stamps for \$20.00, 10000 Stamps for \$22.00, 11000 Stamps for \$24.00, 12000 Stamps for \$26.00, 13000 Stamps for \$28.00, 14000 Stamps for \$30.00, 15000 Stamps for \$32.00, 16000 Stamps for \$34.00, 17000 Stamps for \$36.00, 18000 Stamps for \$38.00, 19000 Stamps for \$40.00, 20000 Stamps for \$42.00, 21000 Stamps for \$44.00, 22000 Stamps for \$46.00, 23000 Stamps for \$48.00, 24000 Stamps for \$50.00, 25000 Stamps for \$52.00, 26000 Stamps for \$54.00, 27000 Stamps for \$56.00, 28000 Stamps for \$58.00, 29000 Stamps for \$60.00, 30000 Stamps for \$62.00, 31000 Stamps for \$64.00, 32000 Stamps for \$66.00, 33000 Stamps for \$68.00, 34000 Stamps for \$70.00, 35000 Stamps for \$72.00, 36000 Stamps for 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# THE WAR.

## WEATHER INTERFERES WITH BRITISH OPERATIONS.

### STRUGGLE FOR PASSCHENDAELE VILLAGE.

## GERMANS LAND ON ISLANDS IN RIGA GULF.

### GERMANY'S REPLY TO SWEDEN'S PROTEST.

#### COUNT LUXBURG INTERNED.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The weather is wet and stormy. There was reciprocal artillery firing. Including 41 officers, we captured 741 prisoners yesterday.

LONDON, October 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our aeroplanes, on Thursday took every opportunity to reconnoitre the enemy's position during the intervals of clear weather. Many bombs were dropped on billets and infantry trenches were machine-gunned from low altitudes.

A German machine was brought down in a combat and another was shot down by infantry. Two were driven down. Five of our machines are missing.

##### AVIATORS AT WORK.

LONDON, October 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Despite the weather, our machines went out till four in the afternoon, and with great difficulty located our troops. They watched the enemy's movements and located hostile batteries, which they machine-gunned. They also fired 10,000 rounds at infantry in trenches and shell-holes and on the roads. They also fired at mounted troops and transport convoys, causing many casualties and great confusion.

A few enemy machines were encountered, but there was little air fighting. We brought down four enemy machines and drove down five. Ten of our machines are missing, several of which have evidently been lost in storms.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ENEMY FAILS TO COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, October 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was rain throughout the night, and it still continues. No hostile counter-attacks have developed on the battle front.

#### BRITISH EFFORT DISCONTINUED.

LONDON, October 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Notwithstanding the night's heavy rain, our troops formed up for this morning's attack and progressed along the entire front from the Ypres-Roulers railway to our junction with the French on the southern edge of the Houthulst Forest.

Throughout this front we captured many defended localities, fortified farms, woods and concreted strong points with a number of prisoners.

Fighting was especially severe on the slope of the main ridge, westward of Passchendaele and the main ridge itself southward of Passchendaele.

Heavy rain recommenced in the morning and continued with increasing violence all day, impeding our progress. Consequently it was decided not to make any further effort to reach the final objectives.

Approximately 500 prisoners have been taken.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

The German official report says:—The English yesterday penetrated between the station and village of Poelcapelle.

We threw back the enemy on both sides of Pannesbeck.

The enemy directed strong pressure on Passchendaele, which we retain, the enemy gaining only a narrow strip of the forefield.

The artillery increased to drumfire this morning between Lys and the Comines-Ypres Canal.

#### BRITISH CAPTURE MANY DEFENDED LOCALITIES.

LONDON, October 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—This morning's battle developed with bitter fighting. News at present is incomplete. The attack seems to have progressed best on the two flanks. Troops are reported to be fighting east of Poelcapelle, and I believe we have possession of the brewery, where there was such a strong resistance recently.

We captured at midday Crest Farm on the left of Passchendaele Road.

The troops are now benefiting by the immense amount of concrete works constructed by the enemy during the past three years. They found deep shelters burrowed into the side of the ridge, making excellent shell-proof resting places.

##### LATER.

Owing to the wet weather I understand operations have temporarily come to a standstill.

#### STRUGGLE FOR PASSCHENDAELE.

LONDON, October 13th.

The battle in Flanders is developing into a struggle for the ruins of the village of Passchendaele.

There was very heavy fighting yesterday between Passchendaele and Poelcapelle, where the enemy, on Tuesday, somewhat forced back the British line.

Correspondents explain that the reason for the obstinacy of the German resistance on the lower western slopes of the ridge is the existence to the north-east of Poelcapelle of clusters of concrete positions, nineteen of which have been counted in one place alone. These shelter innumerable machine guns, which, with the wretched weather, naturally hamper the progress of the British, who, at present, hold two miles of the crest of the ridge which, beyond Passchendaele, outflanks the Houthulst forest stronghold. The defences beyond Poelcapelle are a serious obstacle, but less so than the mud and floods, which are beyond description, making it difficult to get the men near the line of attack and also for carriers and transport.

Officers have risked their lives most daringly to take up and prepare bivouacs so that the men, already in position, shall not be in the pouring rain and similarly, so that food and hot drink may be brought close to the fighting lines.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### ENEMY ATTACKS IN FAVOUR OF FRENCH.

PARIS, October 13th.

A communiqué states:—Artillery has been most active on the sector of Laffauxmill and in the region of Craonne.

Enemy raids at Souain and Auberville, mentioned this morning, were carried out with strong effectives, preceded by a thirty-six hours' bombardment. The attacks were delivered by Stoss-truppen pioneer detachments 140 strong. Lively engagements resulted, ending decidedly in our favour. We took 110 prisoners. The enemy losses were particularly heavy.

A communiqué says:—North of the Aisne the Germans during the night launched several attacks on our positions in the Hurtbise-Chevaux sector.

Despite the violence of his effort the enemy only temporarily gained a footing in our advanced line.

#### Africa.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN PRESSING THE RETREATING ENEMY.

LONDON, October 13th.

An official message from East Africa states:—The Right column troops from Kilwa have occupied Ruponda, which is an important junction of the tracks on the north-western end of the Muea Plateau and on the flank of the line of retreat of the enemy's main body. The whole rear-guard is being pressed by our force moving south from Nahungu.

Our rapid advance surprised the enemy, who were also making for Ruponda.

We dislodged a strong detachment from a position near Megondai, to the south of Mahenge, and forced the enemy to retire six miles to the north-east.

#### Italian Front.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, October 13th.

An Italian official report says:—We crushed an attempted attack in the Costabella region.

Our batteries dispersed troops marching eastward of Castagnavizza and set fire to an ammunition dump in the region of San Giovanni.

##### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### CENTRAL POWERS DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION.

#### FRANCE WILL HAVE ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PARIS, October 14th.

The Chamber concluded the debate in which French diplomacy was criticised by passing a vote of confidence in the Government, and recommending reforms in the appointments and promotions in the diplomatic and consular services.

M. Ribot, in a speech in which the distinguished Minister paid a tribute to the French diplomats, referred to the clumsiness of Germany's machinations in seeking to divide the Allies, notably in the case of Alsace-Lorraine. "The loyal speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith have baffled the German manœuvre. France would have Alsace-Lorraine despite the Reichstag boastings." M. Briand emphasised the impossibility of the Allies calling a halt in battle, and said that if the Central Powers were foolish enough to continue the war they were doomed to destruction.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 14th.

Silver is quoted at 44½d. per ounce. There is no demand and the market is dull.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### CAUSE OF THE SLUMP.

LONDON, October 13th.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report states that the silver market is rather better supplied.

The weakness of the Shanghai exchange contributed to the dulness of the tone. Some silver purchased for China has been re-sold, and there does not seem much prospect of immediate recovery in that quarter.

Messrs. Montagu & Co. also state that they hear that thousands of tons of Mexican silver dollars were imported into the United States in the few months prior to September for melting and re-sale as bullion.

#### GERMANS LAND ON ISLANDS IN GULF OF RIGA.

##### OCCUPATION OF TWO ISLANDS.

PETROGRAD, October 13th.

The Germans have landed on the islands of Oesel and Dagö, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga.

LONDON, October 13th.

A Russian communiqué says:—The enemy landed one or two Divisions on Oesel and Dagö in the Gulf of Riga.

The disembarkation was carried out with extraordinary rapidity.

The enemy had been preparing this operation a long time.

The slackness of the patrol service favoured the movement.

The capture of these islands will deprive us of our hitherto predominant position in the Gulf of Riga and indicates fresh enemy operations, probably in the direction of Hapsal.

These events may have a repercussion on the situation in the Segewold region, where a change of front will be necessary, bringing it nearer the Wenden-Walk line.

The Government has decided to put aside political and domestic affairs and concentrate all its strength on the defence of the country.

##### LATER.

The Russian communiqué mentions that the coast batteries were silenced by the powerful firing of dreadnoughts and that the enemy movements were rendered difficult by the mists constructed by the Russians and bad visibility.

The garrison at Oesel engaged the enemy.

##### LATEST CABLES.

#### GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, October 14th.

A wireless German official report states:—In a combined action by the Army and Navy we obtained a footing on the Island of Oesel.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### FOOD SAVING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 13th.

Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, is appealing for the appointment of local committees, throughout the country to undertake a fresh food-saving campaign. He states that the world harvests will not meet the requirements of the Allies at the present rate of consumption during the twelve months, and therefore we must rigidly economise or submit to compulsory rationing.

#### THE LUXBURG AFFAIR.

#### GERMANY'S REPLY TO SWEDEN'S PROTEST.

STOCKHOLM, October 13th.

The Government has received Germany's reply to Sweden's protest regarding the Luxburg affair.

The reply admits receiving Count Luxburg's telegrams from Argentina, mentioned in a cable of August 9th, but says one was mutilated in publication in an essential point, but it does not specify which point.

It asserts that the telegrams had no effect on the submarine operations.

It deprecates the fact that Count Luxburg illegitimately used the assistance of the Swedish Authorities for the despatch of the telegrams, and promises that such incidents which are calculated to disturb the friendship of Sweden will not occur again.

##### CULPRIT INTERNED.

BUENOS AIRES, October 13th.

Count Luxburg has been interned on the island of Martin Garcia.

#### SIR JOHN SIMON JOINS UP.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon has been given a commission in the army and has joined the forces in France.

#### BRAZIL EMPLOYS GERMAN STEAMERS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 13th.

The Government has decided to constitute three different lines from the 42 interned German steamers.

Eighteen are to be employed between the United States and Europe, and the remainder between Brazil and Europe and other routes.

All will fly the Brazilian flag.

#### THE CAPELLE CRISIS.

AMSTERDAM, October 12th.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the Capelle crisis was due to Admiral van Capelle's mutiny speech in the Reichstag which did not accord with the nature of the statement the Chancellor desired to be made.

##### ADMIRAL CAPELLE RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, October 13th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says Admiral van Capelle has resigned.

##### LATEST CABLES.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

A message from Berlin states that it is semi-officially announced in the *Volksbeobachter* that Admiral van Capelle, Minister of the Navy, has resigned.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ARGENTINE RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

BUENOS AIRES, October 13th.

The railway strike is settled.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### DEMOCRATS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, October 12th.

The Social Democrats have requested M. Nikitin, Minister of the Interior, to resign from that party, and a similar request to Mr. Propopovitch, the Minister of Supplies, is anticipated.

#### KAISER AT SOFIA.

AMSTERDAM, October 12th.

The Kaiser has arrived at Sofia, accompanied by Dr. Kuchman, the German Foreign Secretary. He was received by the King and drove through decorated streets.

#### CANADA'S MAN-POWER.

#### CALLING OUT UNMARRIED MEN.

OTTAWA, October 13th.

The Government has issued a proclamation calling out unmarried men and childless widowers between the ages of 20 and 34 years, comprising Class 1. The men must report before November 10th, unless they have made application for exemption.

The exemption tribunals begin their sittings on November 8th.

#### NATIONAL PARTY CONTEST A BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, October 13th.

The National Party is contesting the bye-election at East Islington.

#### BRITAIN AND NETHERLANDS

#### USE OF CABLES NOT A RIGHT.

LONDON, October 12th.

Reuter is informed that the Government regards in a serious light passage of sand and gravel through the Dutch waterways. Statistics show that these are going to occupied Belgium in quantities out of all proportion to peace-time supplies. Representations made with a view to its discontinuance have been unavailing, and it is pointed out that the use of British cables is a concession, not a right, and transmission of messages has been an act of grace.

##### HOLLAND WANTS PROOF.

THE HAGUE, October 13th.

The Foreign Minister in a statement said:—"We can satisfy the British desire to stop the transit of sand and gravel only when proofs are produced that they are used for war purposes. The Dutch Minister in London has asked for any proofs in Great Britain's possession."

(Continued on Page 6.)

##### BRITAIN'S FREE PRESS.

Lord Burnham, speaking on "The Press: Its Power and Influence," at the Hampstead Garden Suburb, said:—"The British Press has never been a puppet of the Executive Government, but now that the Executive Government is getting more power into its hands, and will approximate in power to any of the ancient tyrannies, it is more than ever important that the Press shall preserve its independence. The last thing I want is the newspaper Press to be part of the machinery of the State. The State is powerful enough without that."

"Most Continental papers are in receipt of State grants or subsidies, and in many cases these come from Governments other than their own. The German mind refuses to believe that papers in England are not inspired by the Government of the day. The Emperor used to burst into furious fits of rage because he considered hostile to German interests came from the Cabinet."

#### THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT BUDGET.

In introducing the Supply Bill H.E. the Governor of the Straits Settlements said:—"I am fortunately again able to record that the Colony has well maintained its sound financial position."

In 1916 the revenue amounted to \$17,325,095, while the expenditure was only \$11,040,353.

The revenue for the current year is coming in well, and the revised estimate for this year is \$16,143,208, against our original estimate \$12,857,084. The increases are mainly in Opium, Liquor and Tobacco duties, Stamp duties, Posts and Telegraphs, and Interest.

The revised estimate of expenditure for the year is \$12,710,593, against the original estimate of \$12,048,843. In these revised estimates are included \$883,287 towards the cost of services arising out of the war, a vote for which will be taken in the near future, and a sum of \$844,419, arrears of Military contribution, for the year 1916.

The excess of our assets over our liabilities at the end of 1916 was \$26,880,016, and at the end of the year it is estimated that it will be slightly over \$30,000,000.

The revenue for 1918 is estimated at \$14,028,000 and the expenditure at \$13,001,332, an estimated surplus of \$1,026,668.

In addition to the cost of services arising out of the war such as maintenance of German prisoners, censorship of posts and telegraphs; upkeep of the examination service amounting to \$184,288 for the period, August, 1914, to December, 1916; and in addition to the yearly defence contribution which came to \$252,036 for the year 1916, this Colony is assisting the Home Government towards the prosecution of the war in the following way.

We gave to the Home Government a sum of £201,394, which was due to the Colony on account of the Military contribution for the three years ending March 31st, 1916, exceeding the cost of the garrison.

Last year we voted £200,000 annually with effect from the July 1st, 1916, for five years certain and the vote will very probably be continued for a further five years. For the year 1917 a War Tax on incomes has been imposed which will enable us to give a further £200,000 this year to the Home Government.

We have raised a local War Loan at 6 per cent, which reached on September 13th last £4,112,138, and are lending the proceeds to the Home Government at 5 per cent.

The policy of employing all our available balances for the purpose of the War finance is being continued.

Subscriptions of all communities to War Charities amount, in the aggregate, to a considerable sum, and the work done by various local societies has been highly appreciated by the societies in England.

In 1911, when the last census was taken, the European British population between the ages of 15 and 45 consisted of less than 2,000 men; since the war commenced about 500 have left to place themselves at the disposal of the War Office; of this a considerable percentage have been killed in action or died of wounds. The Empire is fighting for its existence and these men readily sacrificed their positions and their lives in the conviction that in so doing they were rendering the best service they could give to their country.

#### BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIPS.

##### A NEUTRAL COMMISSIONER.

Lord Robert Cecil made an important announcement in the House of Commons recently, as to British hospital ships. In order to remove all pretence that British hospital ships are misused, he said, his Majesty's Government have agreed that each ship shall carry a neutral commissioner appointed by the Spanish Government. I understand that the French Government have agreed to a similar arrangement. We hope that this may put an end to enemy attacks on these ships, though we have not yet received a definite assurance for this effect from the enemy Governments. The names of British hospital ships have in all cases been communicated to the enemy Governments, before employment, as required by The Hague Convention for the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare, and the same is no doubt the case as regards hospital ships of Allied Powers. Moreover, in the case of British hospital ships, in addition to the names full particulars to ensure easy identification have been supplied to the enemy Governments.

Mr. Gilbert: Can the right hon. gentleman say whether this suggestion arose from our Government or from the German Government?

Lord Robert Cecil: I am afraid I cannot answer that without notice. I rather think it was from ourselves.

#### F.M.S. RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The report on the F.M.S. Railways for 1916 states that the total number of passengers carried on the railway in 1916 was 14,741,086 as compared with 11,898,025 in 1915. Of these, 12,239,939, or 83.05 per cent, were third-class passengers. There were, in addition, 8,620 season tickets issued. Details are given of the tonnage and gross and average receipts of various descriptions of goods train traffic. The total tonnage carried was 1,287,031 tons compared with 1,100,331 tons in 1915. The total number of heads of live stock carried in 1916 was 122,427 as compared with 104,822 in 1915.



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[1016]

## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian front  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)BRITISH THRUST RESUMED  
SATISFACTORY PROGRESS REPORTED.London, October 11th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked at 5.25 this morning on a front of six miles, north-east of Ypres.We are progressing satisfactorily. Heavy rain has fallen all night.  
BRITISH AND ANZAC TROOPS ATTACK.London, October 12th.  
Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—British and Anzac troops to-day resumed the process of pushing the Germans off what remains of their foothold upon the great ridge system east of Ypres.

The French to the left have not moved to-day, but their artillery is pounding the enemy vigorously.

The weather has now improved, and this afternoon there is a crisp breeze and a blue sky, but when the troops went forward the conditions were miserable. Although the ground was heavy, it was better than on the last attack.

The Germans were again caught unexpectedly, for they could hardly have anticipated that we should again strike so soon, nor in such weather, but Sir Douglas Haig, whom I saw yesterday, was looking particularly well and wearing an air of complete satisfaction. He fully realises the value of time when the enemy is still staggering under the shock of previous blows.

The scheme of to-day's battle seems to be fraught with the most interesting possibilities; more than this I must not say. We have driven the Germans practically out of the whole depth of their defensive front over a width of several thousand yards. The result is that the Germans must now oppose us more than on any previous occasion since the first Battle of Ypres with flesh and blood instead of dug-outs, deep trenches and concreted redoubts. They are now shovelling and running up wire in feverish haste at the rear, but the dominant ridge enables us to see all this and to shell the workers with very disturbing effects. A "pill-box" takes a month to construct and cannot be built in wet or frosty weather.

The barrage was more terrific than heretofore and crawled ahead of our lads this morning, searching with incandescent coronations every yard traversed. The enemy's artillery response was somewhat ragged.

It is always dangerous to draw general conclusions from local symptoms, but many reports are current to the effect that the Germans are getting short of big-gun ammunition. Certainly their Army Orders invariably admonish, in heavy type, to husband this as much as possible. Recently the enemy had been firing at us some of our own shells captured from the Russians. The fact that they are bringing these so far in view of the great transport difficulties is significant. It was reported at 7.40 this morning that our troops had gained their first objectives. Machine-gun fire appears to be the chief trouble, indicating that a large proportion of the German artillery has been withdrawn well to the rear.

Our airmen are up in great strength, doing splendidly, especially in directing artillery fire on large bodies of marching troops. Some tanks were seen, but no reports in connection with these are available.

## GERMAN REPORTS.

London, October 12th.  
A German wireless official message states:—Between the Lys and the Ypres-Menin road firing increased suddenly. There was drumfire this morning. New enemy attacks then commenced on wide sectors.

A German official message states:—The battle is still in full swing on the Langemark and Minebeke fronts.

The fighting continues in some places where the English have penetrated our lines, to the north of Pesschele and to the south-west of Passchendaele.

## FRENCH FRONT.

## ARTILLERY DUEL.

Paris, October 12th.  
A communiqué says:—The night was marked by great mutual artillery activity and a series of German attempts on various parts of the line, including west of Cerny, west of Maison-de-Champagne, and in the regions of Souain and Anberive, all of which failed. The artillery duel continues to the right of the region of Beconaux, and on the right of the Meuse.

There is most intense artillery firing north-east of Soissons and east of the Meuse.

## General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## HOODWINKING THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

SOUND AND FURY SIGNIFYING NOTHING.

AMSTERDAM, October 12th.  
The Reichstag has adjourned until December 6th. The President, in his concluding speech, exhorted the people not to lose their nerve.

General von Hindenburg, replying to the German National Chamber of Commerce, said:—England's envy has closed the door of international commerce, but she shall feel the sharpness of the sword until she perishes.

Admiral Scheer, replying to the Stendal Peace Committee, said:—Your confidence inspires the U-boat men, and we shall ensure that the British shall never again dare to pick a quarrel.

Herr Hertling, speaking in the Bavarian Diet, remarked that "the British were hard-hearted, calculating business men, but they were also beginning to doubt whether war was a paying business."

Forester declares that Dr. Michaelis, after the recent scenes in the Reichstag, is finally impossible as Chancellor.

## U-BOAT MEN MUJINY.

LONDON, October 12th.  
It is learned from a reliable source that there is a strong and growing disinclination on the part of German seamen to serve on U-boats.

Several Germans have recently been shot for refusing service on submarines. It is noteworthy that the executions were quite apart from the mutiny at Wilhelmshaven, which occurred at a prior date.

SYMPTOMS OF ALLIES' POLICY  
DUTCH PRESS FAIRLY PHILOSOPHICAL.LONDON, October 11th.  
Dutch newspapers appear to accept fairly philosophically the stoppage of commercial telegrams which is the new form of pressure exercised by the Allies. The stoppage applies to all commercial cables between Allied countries and Holland.

Dutch business men are much perturbed, and are likely to urge the Government to comply with the British demands.

Now that the whole world is becoming increasingly concerned in the war, directly or indirectly, the Allies are no longer hesitating to adopt stringent measures for the furtherance of their policy of shortening the war by hurting the enemy to the utmost, utilising for themselves all reasonable methods, even though neutrals are temporarily inconvenienced. The extreme tightening of the blockade, the commandeering of foreign ships, the stoppage of telegrams and bunkering facilities are symptoms of this policy.

## GT. BRITAIN AND SWEDISH SHIPS.

LONDON, October 12th.  
It is believed that forty Swedish vessels, alone are affected by the British Government's scheme of requisitioning British-owned ships registered under a neutral flag now lying in British ports. Four have already been taken over.

## TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, October 12th.  
The Press Bureau announces that Dr. Addison has appointed a Committee to report on questions connected with the securing and distributing of raw materials required for British industries for the purpose of restoring and developing trade after the war.

## CANADA AND COALITION.

OTTAWA, October 12th.  
Sir Robert Borden authorises the statement that the formation of a Coalition Government is assured. It is expected to consist of Liberals and Conservatives equally.

## AMERICA AND THE WAR.

## GERMAN SEAMEN SENTENCED.

CHARLESTOWN (S.C.), October 12th.  
Three of the crew of the German steamer *Liebfeldt*, which was sunk at anchor in January, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined one thousand dollars each for conspiracy to sink the ship.

## EXPORT OF TUNGSTEN.

New York, October 12th.  
A plot to export tungsten on board a Scandinavian liner has been frustrated by the arrest of a steward and two local Swedes. Two hundred pounds of tungsten were found concealed on the liner.

## THE EXPORT OF HIDES AND SKINS.

A Tanners' Alliance has been formed, on the suggestion of the Government, to control the export of hides and skins in order to prevent them reaching enemy destinations.

## NEW NATIONAL ARMY.

WASHINGTON, October 12th.  
Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, has stated that the number of men in the new National Army actually in training is under orders aggregates 431,180. Clothing, etc., is ready as required.

## AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

## REMOVAL OF EX-TSAR AND FAMILY.

PETROGRAD, October 12th.  
The ex-Tsar and family have been transferred to a monastery in the vicinity of Tobolsk, as the ex-Tsar complained of the curiosity of crowds day and night surrounding the house at Tobolsk, which was without a garden.

## COSSACK REPRESENTATION DEMANDED.

A conference of the Cossacks has formulated demands including that Cossacks shall no longer be used as police for political purposes and an increase in the number of Cossack representatives in the preliminary Parliament.

## PARIS PACIFISTS PUNISHED.

PARIS, October 12th.  
Six persons have been sentenced from four months' to two years' imprisonment for distributing pacifist pamphlets.

## BRITISH MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, October 12th.  
The War Office announces that Major-General Sir William Salmond has been appointed Director-General of Military Aeronautics, in succession to Major-General Sir David Henderson, who is undertaking special work.

## ARGENTINA'S SOLICITOUS CARE OF COUNT LUXBURG.

BUENOS AIRES, October 12th.  
Count Luxburg, who was awaiting an opportunity to depart, evaded surveillance and attempted to flee to the interior. He was arrested and his luggage seized. Count Luxburg protested and insulted the authorities, and he was taken back to Buenos Aires.

## GENERAL HAIG AND THE RED CROSS.

LONDON, October 12th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has written to the Chairman of the Red Cross and St. John Societies in connection with the "Our Day" appeal on the 18th inst., expressing gratitude at the admirable work they are doing with the Expeditionary Force, whether in transporting wounded or in supplying a host of comforts to men in hospital. He says their work is performed zealously, devotedly and efficiently, while their aid rendered to the Medical Corps is beyond all praise. Sir Douglas hopes that there is no risk of their splendid work being curtailed through lack of funds.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 11th.  
Silver is quoted at 44½d. There are rather larger offerings, and the market is dull.

## JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, October 12th.  
Mr. A. C. Salter, K.C., Unionist Member for Basingstoke, and Mr. Alexander Roche, K.C., have been appointed Justices of the King's Bench Division. The Hon. Sir Edward Ridley, K.C., has resigned.

## Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## ENEMY AERODROME BOMBED.

LONDON, October 12th.  
The Admiralty announces that, despite the weather, naval aircraft dropped many bombs on Sparapheok aerodrome yesterday. All our machines returned.

## Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## REPORTED RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, October 12th.  
A Russian wireless official message states:—We counter-attacked and restored our position south of the Pskov high road. The enemy took several trenches in the Buzsac region. In a counter-attack we recaptured them. We drove out Turks from a height south of Urmita.

## The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, October 12th.  
A German wireless official message states:—There is intense artillery fire in the Monastir basin, and at the Cerna Bend.

## THE COCKNEY IN HOSPITAL.

A certain Cockney of the slums, Bert, was an acquaintance of mine before the war, and from him I gleaned some vague knowledge of his kind. I did not guess how intimate was soon to be association with a multitude of the Berts of the world. I was to be their servant, to wait upon them, to perform menial tasks for them, to wash them and dress them and undress them, to carry them in my arms. In my own ward, and elsewhere in the hospital, I came in close contact with many Cockneys. Even when one had not precisely "placed" a patient of this description, the relatives who came to him on visiting days gave the clue. The mother was sometimes a "flower girl," the sweetheart, with a very feathered hat, and hair which evidently lived in curling pins except on great occasions, probably worked in a factory. These people, if the patient were confined to bed, sat beside him and talked in a subdued throaty whisper. But I have seen the same sort of patient well enough to walk about, meet his folk at the hospital gate, passing in and going out; hosts of patients are waiting, some in wheeled chairs and some seated on the iron fence which fringes the drive. The reunions which occur at that gate are exceeding public.

In a higher class there is here restraint and a rather stupid bashfulness. I have seen a wounded youngster flush apprehensively and only peck his mother in return for her sobbing embrace. That is not Bert's way. He knows—he is no fool—that his mother looks a trifle absurd, with her bonnet awry, she surges perspiringly past the sentries. But he hobbles sprily to meet her, and his salute is no mere peck; but a smacking kiss, so noisy that it makes every one laugh. He laughs too; but the main thing is that he has managed to please his mother. She is sniffling loudly, yet laughing also, and one could want no better picture of human affection than this of Bermondsey Bert and his shapeless, work-distorted, maybe bibulous-looking mother, exchanging that resounding and ungracious kiss at the hospital gate. I have heard Bert shout "Mother" from a hundred yards off, when he spied her coming through the gate. No false shame there! No stung "good form" in that—nor in the time honoured jest which follows: "And have you remembered to bring me a bottle of beer, mother?" (Of course, visitors are not allowed to introduce alcohol into the hospital—otherwise I am afraid there is no doubt that mother would have obliged.) In one of our wards we harboured for a while a coterie of these. This coterie, an entertaining and pucky creature who had to have a leg amputated, received no callers on visiting-day—his own relatives were dead, and he and his wife had separated. "Couldn't it be off," he explained, and with laudable impartiality added: "Married better, she did, when she married me." As the lady was herself a coterie, it was plain that here, as in other grades of society, there are degrees, conventions, and barriers which may not be lightly overstepped. "Sister," however, thought that the patient should inform his wife that he had lost a leg, and prevailed on him to send her a letter to that effect. A few days later he was asked: "Well, did you write and tell your wife you had lost a leg?" "Yes," "I suppose she said, 'I'm a liar!'" Her retort had neither disconcerted nor offended him. He was a philosopher—and, like so many of his kind, a laughing philosopher. When he was sufficiently recovered from his operation to get about on crutches he was the wag of the ward. He took a special delight in those practical jokes which are invented by patients to tease the nurses, and devoted the most painstaking ingenuity to their preparation. It was he who found a small hole in the lath and plaster wall which separated the ward from the wards kitchen. Through this hole a length of cotton was passed and tied to the handle of a mug on the kitchen shelf. At this period, owing to the Zeppelin raids, only the barest minimum of light was allowed, and the night nurse, when she entered the kitchen, went into almost complete darkness. No sooner was she in the kitchen and fumbling for what she required than a faint noise—that of the cup being twitched by the cotton leading to the mischievous coterie's bed—arose on the shelf, and convinced her that she was in the presence of a mouse. She retreated, and perhaps a convalescent patient had been awake who would have enlisted his aid to expel the mouse; but in the ward the patients were, as one man, inordinately vociferous. It was this slightly overdone snoring, at the finish, which gave birth to suspicions and caused the trick to be detected.

The night nurses do not have a placid time of it if their patients are at the stage of recovery when spirits begin to rise and the early slumber hour which the hospital rules prescribe is not welcome. String-actuated knaveries, more or less similar to the mouse in the kitchen one, are always devised for the plaguing of a new night-nurse. Sometimes in the dead of night, when utter silence broods over the ward, the gramophone will abruptly burst into raucous music—its mechanism has been released by a contrivance which gives no clue to the crime's perpetrator. The flustered nurse gropes her way down the ward and stops the gramophone, every patient meanwhile sitting up in bed and protesting against her cruelty in having awakened them by starting it. Half-an-hour after the ward has quieted down, the other gramophone (some wards own two) whirrs off into impudent song—it also has been primed. Nurse is wiser on future occasions: she stows the gramophones, when she comes on duty, where no one can tamper with them. Even so, she may have her nerves preyed upon by eerie tinklings, impossible to locate in the darkness: these are caused by two knives, hung from a nail fixed high up in rafters. By jiggling a string, which is conducted over another rafter and down the wall to his pillow, the patient makes the knife blades clash. Sometimes two.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SALONIKA FORCE.

## "WILD CHARGES" DENIED.

Replying to several discursive critics recently, Mr. Balfour repudiated with much warmth "the wild charges" which have been current in some quarters respecting the discipline and courage of British troops on the Salonika front. He said that they had no foundation whatever, nor was there any truth in the suggestion of divided responsibility between the Foreign Office and the War Office. He had not the slightest conception, he said, how the suggestion arose. The Foreign Office had nothing to do with military matters on that front, where a French General was in supreme command. He thought it very unlikely that there would be operations on a large scale in that quarter. Mr. Balfour said that he looked forward with hope and confidence to the restoration of the Serbian Kingdom, under conditions which would make it more successful and glorious than ever before.

A good deal had been said about the conduct of foreign policy, and the need for greater publicity. Mr. Balfour dissented. Secrecy, in his view, was essential. Debates were the lifeblood of a free country, but not on foreign affairs, where everything depended on discretion. "Truth is desirable," said Mr. Balfour, "but truth cannot be told at all times." The Foreign Secretary recalled a saying of his predecessor, Viscount Grey, that he certainly could tell the House everything, but that he could only do it once. Nor did Mr. Balfour approve the proposal to set up a Foreign Relations Committee. This was not the time for change, and he believed that the existing system did not work ill. There was a widespread delusion about the so-called secret diplomacy. Diplomacy was not a criminal operation covering up dark transactions; it was an extension to international relations of private intercourse. To reveal from day to day what was ultimately revealed in its proper proportions in a Blue Book would really be insanity. As for secret diplomacy being responsible for the war, Mr. Balfour did not believe that in June, 1914, either the British or the French Government had the slightest notion that there was danger ahead.

strings, leading to different beds, complete this instrument of torture. After a determined search, nurse finds one string, and, having cut it, flatters herself that she has got the better of her enemies. Not a bit of it. She has scarcely settled in her chair again before the tinklings recommence. The second string is in action; and as she hunts about the ward for the source of the melody in the ceiling, muffled convulsions of mirth, from the dim rows of beds, furnish evidence that her naughtily charges are not getting the response which they require, and to ensure which is part of the purpose of her presence.

A nurse who happens to be unpopular never has these pranks played upon her. They are in the nature of a compliment. Nor do they occur in a ward where there is a patient seriously ill. It is impossible to imagine war-hospital patients acting inconsiderately towards a distressed comrade. This observation renders all the more amusing the scandalous conceit which I once beheld on the demure physiognomy of a visiting clergyman when he gathered the drift of certain allusions to a case on the Danger List.

The name of the Danger List explains itself. When a patient is put on the Danger List his relatives are sent for, and may be with him whether it is the visiting afternoon or not. (If they come from the provinces, they are presented with a railway pass, and, if poor, are allotted lodgings near the hospital, a grant being made to them from our Benevolent Fund.) For the information of the V.O.D.'s who answer visitor's questions in the Inquiry Bureau at the main entrance to the hospital, a copy of the Danger List hangs there, and it is on record that an awe-struck child, seeing this column of patients' names, and reading the heading, asked: "What does 'Danger List' mean. Does it mean that it's dangerous to go near them?" Now, in Ward C22 a patient, a Cockney, was on the Danger List—whose circumstances availed nothing to depress his spirits. In spite of considerable pain, he poked fun at the prospect of his own imminent demise, and was himself the chief offender against the edict of quietness which "Sister" laid issued for her ward. He would talk and he would talk about undertakers, post-mortems, epitaphs, and the details of a military funeral. "That there top note of the Last Post on the bugle doesn't 'ari sound proper," he said—a verdict which any one who has heard this beautiful and inspired fanfare, which is the farwell above a soldier's grave, and which ends on a soaring treble, will endorse. "But," he went on, "if the bugler's ad a drop of 'somethin' warm on the way to the cemetery, that there top note always reminds me of a 'iccup. An' if 'e 'iccup over me, I shall wanter spit in 'is eye, blimey if I won't." This persiflage had been going on for a couple of days, and getting to be more and more elaborate and allusive, infecting the entire ward, so that the fact that the man was on the Danger List had become a kind of catchword amongst his fellows. Entered, in all innocence, the clergyman. ("The very bloke to put me up to all the tricks!"—from the irreverent one.) At the same moment a walking patient, also a Cockney, who had been reading a newspaper, gave vent to a cry of feigned horror. "Boys!" he announced, "it says 'ere there's a shortage of timber!" Guffaws greeted the rally. Every one saw the innuendo at once—every one except the clergyman, and when he grasped the point, that Ol' Chum So-and-so was on the Danger List, and a shortage of timber was supposed to imply that he might be done out of a coffin, he was visibly shocked. Perhaps he did not understand Cockney humour.

However, one may add that our irrepressible friend, at the moment of writing, is off the Danger List (albeit only after a protracted struggle with the Enemy at whom he jeered), and is now contriving to be as funny about life as he was funny—and fearless—about Death.

Ward Muir.



**"U" BOAT CRIMES.**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.  
SEAMEN'S REPLY TO PACIFISTS.

An international conference of seafaring men, unique in its composition, met at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, recently, to "consider the crimes committed by the commanders and crews of German 'U' boats," and to formulate resolutions thereon. The conveners were the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of this country, and Mr. J. Havelock, president of that organisation, was in the chair. The delegates represented, besides Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Russia, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the West Indies. South African delegates were delayed on the journey. Messages conveying good wishes from the Sailors' Union of Denmark, the Firemen's Union of Denmark and Sweden, and the Stewards' Organisation of Copenhagen, were read.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, who was appointed chairman, said they were met to consider, and he hoped to pass judgment upon, the conduct of German seafaring men in carrying on the war. International law provided certain rules to be observed in warfare on sea, and it had been violated by Germany. It was well laid down that there should be no capture and search of merchant ships at sea, but it was also well established by the practice and custom of hundreds of years that when a vessel was captured the crew were entitled to the protection of those who captured it. It would be very difficult for any nation to justify the sinking of a vessel at sight, the firing upon and killing of the crew who were endeavouring to escape from the ship. Yet they were met to consider such abominable conduct by the commanders and crews of German 'U' boats. But the Germans had gone beyond that. After sinking the vessel *Marston*, at sight and without warning, the 'U' boat commander looked on for some time, and listened to the appeals of the men, who, having taken to a raft, were attacked by sharks, and all but two or three devoured. Again, in the case of the torpedoed *Belgian Prince*, the commander of the 'U' boat ordered the boats alongside the vessel, took the commander and crew on deck, destroyed the boats, stripped the men of their lifelines, took the commander below a prisoner, and then submerged his boat, thereby throwing the whole of the men into the water. Did any class of men in the world think that Germany could justify conduct of that kind? The object in calling the delegates together was not to appeal to governments—he did not believe in depending upon governments to do everything for the people—hear, hear—but to see if they could not do something for themselves, and none was more capable of that than the seafaring man. He believed that by passing the right kind of resolutions they would put through, the thick German hide would be made to realise that after all, the war would come to an end some time or other, and that then they would have to come up against fellow-seamen of all nations, when there would be a good many accounts to settle. If they could succeed in saving the life of but one seaman, it was their duty to act together. (Cheers.)

## SUGGESTED COURSE OF ACTION.

Proceeding to indicate a course of action, the chairman suggested that after that sitting the delegates should make national groups and formulate resolutions, which could afterwards be combined into one joint resolution acceptable to all. By way of a lead he would suggest that first of all they ought to express in very strong language their indignation at what had happened during the last two years—to say in unmistakable terms that Allied and neutral seamen were of the opinion that no ship should be sunk at sight or without warning unless it put up a fight. They should further declare that no ship should be sunk at such a distance from land as to make it almost impossible for the crew to reach land. Cases had occurred of men having been cast away in boats and living in them for two or three weeks in the depth of winter, so that many died a slow death from frost-bite and other causes. They ought to declare that it was cowardly and against the laws of all civilised nations to fire on defenceless men in open boats. What purpose could such brutal acts serve the Germans, except that they believed that by pursuing them they would make the seafaring men of the world afraid to go to sea? It ought to be pointed out to the Germans that although they had been on this job now for two years, not a ship had been detained for five minutes because the men were afraid to face the danger. (Cheers.) They also ought to emphasise such cowardly conduct as that concerning the *Belgian Prince*. What was the object of the German commander in that case? It could be no other than to murder the men. (Hear, hear.) Better had it been to shoot the men, if that was his object, than to keep them in suspense while their boats were being broken up and their lifelines taken away. If the seamen of the world were to make up their minds that, should no feed be paid to this warning, they would not disgrace themselves by going on board any ship where there was a single German—(cheers)—if the captains of the ships of all nations said that for the next two years they would not allow a German to come under their flag—(cheers)—if the ships' engineers said they would not employ a German for two or three years as a punishment—then he would begin to think a bit, and see that something might happen in the future that would not be very good for him. (Cheers.) But the conduct of the Germans was so bad that they could not stop at that, and he would recommend the punishment not merely of German seamen but of German shipowners. (Hear, hear.) There was a good deal of talk of what the Germans were going to do after the war. They were busy building their own ships while destroying those of the Allies and the neutrals, so that when peace was declared they could go out and capture the trade of the world. Should we allow that? On the contrary, if they did their duty to their fellow-countrymen they would drive (Continued at foot of next column.)

**WATCHING A "PUSH" FROM THE AIR.**

THE PILOT'S DELICATE TASK.

[BY A WAR PILOT.]

"Contact patrol" is grim work. If it is had for the infantryman to have to "push" on the ground below, what is it for those who have to fly just above it all, and who have so large a share in the responsibility for the success of a "push"? Only just a few hundred feet above the heads of the men below, the pilot sails up and down his section of line. His duty is to keep touch with the infantry, to watch how a "push" is proceeding, and to report to Headquarters. His is not, of course, the sole method of reporting progress, but, still, he has to do his share.

In the confusion and churn of battle, when "strafe" is multiplied ten, twenty, fifty times above the normal, when the barrage is falling a few yards in front of the men, when counter-barrage is trying to stop them, and the spouting earth up and down his section of line, the pilot's duty is to keep touch with the infantry, to watch how a "push" is proceeding, and to report to Headquarters. His is not, of course, the sole method of reporting progress, but, still, he has to do his share.

No rehearsal can depict for certain how the battle will really work out. Perhaps just a couple of machine guns, skillfully hidden during the days of preliminary bombardment or escaping miraculously from that general obliteration, are holding the men up on some section of the line. Dangerous salients may be growing. The "contact patrol" pilot must see it and report.

Perhaps again, in all that incredible uproar, a part of the advancing troops lose direction or get in the way of their own fire. They may be in danger of being cut off or caught by it. Again the pilot must come to the rescue.

As each section reaches its appointed objective the pilot must watch for its signals and report that too.

And all the while there he is, whistling round him. He is trying perhaps at 300ft. and our own shells, no less than the enemy's, are a perpetual source of danger. A machine caught by a 15in. shell simply vanishes in splinters.

For this reason it is even questionable whether as high as 500ft. is not more dangerous than 300ft. or 200ft. One pilot stated he believed it would be best to fly at only 100ft.—about 30 yards off the ground—point-blank range for any risks.

And in addition to all this, there is the intense discomfort of flying at that low altitude. So near the ground a pilot has no room to save himself if he gets into difficulties. A few hundred feet are nothing when you are up in the air—you slide up and down them as a matter of course, so long as you are well away from the ground. No pilot "stunting" at home really cares to be under at least 1,000ft. But a pilot on "contact patrol" must dodge hitler and thither with no elbow room at all.

It is work for the pluckiest men. The fighter, the reconnaissance pilot, the bomber, dropper, may all have their height—at any rate up to the last moment—and nothing is more precious to a pilot than height. But these others are deprived even of that.

the wedge home on the German shipowner, and they could do that by going amongst the transport men in all parts of the world and urging them to keep the German ships in the German harbours where they now were for the next two years. (Cheers.) That was a big programme, but it ought not to be too big for the seafaring men of the world if they believed that what was now going on was wrong. (Cheers.)

## A WORD TO PACIFISTS.

There were people called pacifists, and pro-Germans who thought the Germans were a very decent lot of fellows. In fact, one pacifist had described them as "our German friends." (Laughter.) God help us if we were to describe as "friends" the men who were guilty of the most cowardly murders. (Cheers.) The pacifists had made up their minds they were going to Stockholm to talk about terms of peace. Who with brains in his head did not want peace? (Hear, hear.) But men would never tolerate a bully, and after he had done mischief say to him, "We will pay no more attention to it; we will let it pass; it has gone by." Sailors did not do that with a bully on board ship. They gave him a good hiding, and if it was possible to make a man of him they did so. (Hear, hear.) It was an insult to the intelligence and manhood of British seamen to ask them to carry peace delegates to talk with men of that kind. (Cheers.) The seamen said, "No, if you want to go and talk to your German comrades, do a swim for it. Don't ask us to carry your dirty carcasses across to meet our murderers." (Laughter and cheers.) It was rather a surprise to the people of the world that the seamen of England were able to do that. But if they could do it, what could not the seamen of the world do? (Cheers.) They must face the situation with determination. They were not in favour of all this peace talk, because they held that Germany must first ask for peace. When that happened then they would demand that an international commission should be appointed, that every commander and crew and all in authority in connection with the U-boat campaign be put on trial before it, and that if the evidence showed their conduct amounted to murder they should be condemned and punished accordingly. (Cheers.) That was the attitude of British seamen. (Cheers.) Some people said they could not hold the German nation responsible for what had been done by the naval authorities. If British naval authorities had done what the Germans had done, he for one should have publicly protested. Had they ever heard of any protest from the German democracy, or the German Social Democrats, with their five million votes, against the U-boat murders? ("No!") Nor had he. His indignation was not merely against the German naval authorities, but against the whole German nation, as accessories to the acts done. (Cheers.)

The translation of the chairman's address into several languages for the benefit of foreign delegates occupied the remainder of the sitting, and the conference then adjourned.

**COST OF THREE YEARS' WAR TO EUROPE.**

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIVES AND MATERIAL.

All the belligerent Governments, with varying degrees of reticence, forbear to make public the wastage of men and wealth which the war involves. Any private attempt at an estimate is highly speculative and is certain to have serious gaps. But it is worth while (says a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*), after three years of destruction, to take stock, and in what follows it is believed that the errors are, in the bulk, on the side of under-estimate rather than of exaggeration.

First (to be considered is the direct destruction of life. No country publishes totals, and some belligerent countries publish no casualty lists at all. The number of British and colonial troops killed and died during the first 18 months of war has been estimated at 125,000. To this must be added coloured troops and a large proportion of the missing, which would bring the total to not less than 170,000. As in the last 18 months the average strength of the British army directly engaged in fighting has been greater than during the first 18 months, the total for three years is probably 400,000. If we add naval losses and losses at sea generally 400,000 will certainly not be an excessive estimate. The French mortality in three years has been estimated by the Copenhagen Society at 1,300,000. The Russian mortality is probably not less than 2,500,000. The German mortality is hardly less than 2,250,000, the Austrian 1,750,000, the Turkish 750,000, the Italian 500,000, the Bulgarian, Belgian, Serbian, Rumanian, and Portuguese together 600,000. That gives a total for all the belligerents of 9,750,000 deaths. If we make an allowance for the reduction of births, arising directly out of the war, we may put the total loss of population to the world as the result of three years of war at 144 millions.

The number of wounded may be put at two and a half times the number of killed, or about 231 millions. All these represent human suffering, and not less than one-half, or twelve millions, represent permanent disablement for military service, and to a large extent for effective civil life and labour.

A very moderate estimate of the military prisoners of war in the various countries is 4,000,000, and another 350,000 may be added for civilian prisoners. There are, therefore, about 41 millions of men who for longer and shorter periods have been languishing in captivity in foreign lands, as a result of the war. But of course, in any calculation of human suffering account must be taken not only of the dead, the wounded, and the captives, but also of all who have been taken from civil life to the arduous, perilous, and irksome life of the army. We can only guess at the number called to the colours by the various belligerents, but the following estimates for both army and navy are not improbable:—

British Empire	1,000,000
France	4,000,000
Russia	15,000,000
Belgium, Serbia, and Portugal	750,000
Italy	3,500,000
Germany	6,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,000,000
Bulgaria	500,000
Turkey	4,000,000
Total	49,500,000

In other words, the war, apart from other things, has taken 49,500,000 men from their ordinary course of peaceful citizens and completely changed their lives. To this total there might be added the great hosts of men, women, and children at home who have been subjected to extra strain in order to maintain the armies in the field, a strain which, here in England as well as in other belligerent countries, has expressed itself in serious industrial unrest.

These estimates take little account of the ravages of disease. Some countries include and others exclude from their war mortality lists deaths from disease; no country distinguishes them in detail; and no country publishes the numbers of its troops down with sickness. The normal epidemics of war have been less serious during this present conflict, but one scourge has been multiplied and intensified—venereal disease; and of venereal disease it may be said with peculiar emphasis, "The fathers ate our grapes and the teeth of the children were set on edge." The effects will be felt not for one but for many generations.

In estimating the destruction of wealth in three years of war we have to take account of three different sets of elements: (1) direct expenditure on the war by Governments, local and municipal, and by private agencies; (2) the exhaustion of existing plant and material; (3) the destruction of property during military and naval operations, including the devastation of countries, the sinking of ships, the annihilation of cargoes. Of these three, we have more or less definite figures relating to the first, the second is pure guesswork, the third is largely speculative.

Up to March 31st, 1917, the British Government had spent in three years of war about 5,700 millions. From this we may deduct 600 millions for peace expenditure, so that the direct cost to the British Government of the war has been about 5,000 millions. If we add the war expenditure of the Dominion, Indian, and other Governments of the Empire, local expenditure, and private benevolence, the total is certainly not less than the British Empire than 5,000 millions. The British expenditure represents one-third of the total accumulated wealth of the British Isles. French war expenditure during the same period has exceeded (Continued at foot of next column.)

**"THE ANGELS OF PEACE."**

HEAVENLY FORMS OR BEAUTIFUL CLOUDS?

A strange spiritual obsession, says a *Daily Express* Special Correspondent, A. Gray, has laid hold of the hundreds of persons in this little riverside town, who emphatically assert that for several nights past, about 9.30, while the after-glow of the sun suffused the sky, three unmistakable apparitions, angelic in form, have appeared in the heavens, with wings outspread, immediately above the training-ships in the river.

At first it was thought, the supposed angels might be aeroplanes, but this theory was dispelled by their stationary attitudes and the absence of the familiar sound of aircraft.

Eyewitnesses tell me that they could neither believe nor deny the evidence of their senses. Nor were they inclined to regard what they have seen as merely fantastic fancies formed by the clouds.

One said—"I am neither a dreamer nor a believer in spiritual phenomena, but at the same time I plainly saw three figures outlined against a rainbow which answered in all respects to Gustave Doré's pictures of celestial beings."

What they were, passes my comprehension. Of course, I must take it for granted that they were cloud shapes, but I did not imagine them.

There they were, three of them, and what is just as wonderful, many people say they could read the word "Peace" in a sort of halo over their heads.

Such is the state of the public mind here that the "peace angels," as they are called, are talked of all over the district, and, while some are derisive and facetious about the subject, it is astonishing to note the earnest way in which the majority regard the matter, standing about in groups watching every sign in the evening sky.

3,000 millions. The German Imperial expenditure has exceeded 4,000 millions, and when charges upon States, municipalities, and private benevolence be added is probably nearer 5,000 millions. Austro-Hungarian war expenditure has not been less than 2,000 millions. Russia has spent about 3,500 millions. Italy has spent about 1,000 millions. We may put the expenditure of the other belligerents at not less than 1,000 millions. This gives a total of 21,000 millions. The accumulated wealth of all the belligerents engaged may be estimated at 100,000 millions, of which more than one-fifth has already been spent directly by the Governments. To this must be added the actual destruction of property. Public works, notably railways and roads, have been let down, the railway system of Russia, for instance, has gone into decay. The total under this head is certainly not less than 200 millions. To this must be added the ravaging waste of territories. If we put the havoc in France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, and other theatres of war at 1,000 million, that is assuredly an under-estimate. We may safely assume that these various estimates are sufficiently modest to make allowance for any incidental additions to material wealth arising out of the war.

The loss of shipping may be dealt with separately, for a variety of reasons. Except for the loss of Government owned or controlled ships and cargoes, it would be outside the figures of expenditure and loss already given, and without destruction of ships is one of the most appalling symbols of ferocity of war. Because the loss of warships is, financially, embraced in previous estimates of war expenditure we may confine our attention here to losses of mercantile shipping, and as we are considering pure loss, we need take no account of captures. For practical purposes only destruction by mine and submarine matter. There is no official Allied estimate of such losses, but the Germans assert that 2,600,000 tons of Allied and neutral shipping were destroyed or captured up to the opening of unrestricted submarine warfare, and that 4,500,000 tons have been destroyed since. These figures are exaggerated, and they include the losses of the Central Powers. The error on the one side may be set off against the error on the other, and the total of 94 million tons of shipping destroyed be accepted as reasonably accurate. In most of these cases the loss of the ship was accompanied by the loss of a valuable cargo. We will not attempt to guess at how many millions of property have thus been sent to the bottom of the sea, though no doubt the insurance brokers could give a pretty accurate estimate. To the total wastage of the sea-war should be added the sterilisation of the capital embodied in the millions of tons of shipping which have been condemned to compulsory idleness in enemy and neutral ports. Probably 3,500,000 tons of shipping have been laid up for the whole or the greater part of three years. It is worth while setting out the main conclusions at which we have arrived:—

Number of men killed	49,500,000
Number of men wounded	9,750,000
Total loss of population	14,250,000
Number of men wounded (this figure may include some duplication)	23,500,000
Number of men permanently disabled	12,000,000
Number of prisoners	4,250,000
Direct war expenditure	£21,000,000,000
Debt and devastation	£1,200,000,000
Tonnage destroyed	9,500,000
Tonnage compulsorily laid up	3,500,000

These estimates are necessarily speculative and they are doubtless inaccurate in detail, but in their totality they are authentic. It should be noted that they do not embrace the United States, although the intervention of that country will be of the highest significance in the partnership of suffering and sacrifice. One other point should be observed. The destruction of life and wealth in the fourth year will be disproportionately higher than the average for the first three years. Dreadful as the record is, the work is yet to be.

**A FEW WORDS ON THE RIFLE**

(BY THE SERGEANT.)

"Some people," said the sergeant, "think that the only things that matter in this 'ere war is bombs, an' they're bomb-dotty. I've 'eard tell of chaps at the front comin' away from a shell-hole because they'd used up all their bombs, though they 'adn't fired a shot from their rifles. An' then there's people thinks that nothink matters but artillery or tanks or gas 'elmets or bayonets or any old thing wot they 'appen to take a particular interest in. Now, I'm not a 'bloomin' specialist; I'm a soldier; an' I say the rifle's the first an' foremost weypon that the soldier 'as to use!"

## LIMITS OF BOMBS.

"Mind, I don't object to bombs. Bombs is all right, when they 'it the 'uns, of course, not when they 'it me, but bombs 'as their limits, an' them limits is soon reached. Bombs is 'easy to start off with, an' you 'ave to be a 'ell of a chap to 'url one with accuracy more'n sixty or seventy yards. Now, I mean! But it ain't like that with a rifle. A bullet ain't as 'easy as a bomb, an' it goes a darn sight further an' a darn sight quicker. While you're foolin' about with a bomb, gettin' the pin out an' the wind up, you can 'ave a bullet in that 'Un. An' what's more, let me tell you, the 'Un can't catch the bullet in 'is 'and 'url it back at you, same's as some of 'em 'ave done with bombs!"

"Chaps that's been well trained in musketry, like the chaps that was in the retreat, is as good as machine-guns, an' when you 'ear anybody runnin' about sayin' 'as 'ow the rifle 'as been superseded by bombs or some other stum like that, just you laugh. Of course, if it's a officer wot says it, you needn't laugh too ostentatious, but laugh all the same. Sort of mentally, feel."

"Now, 'ow does a man get good at musketry, Eh? You don't know. Well, I'll tell you. It ain't by a vision from 'even, or by bein' a good boy an' writin' 'ome to mother reg'lar every Tuesday. No more it ain't by sittin' in the canteen until you're soaked an' sodden an' 'ave to be 'oofed out. If any of you 'ere thinks all you got to do is to pull the trigger an' leave the rifle to do the rest, then I don't mind tellin' you, you're wot I call a bit thick in the clear—in other words, jolly near dotty."

## REASON FOR EVERYTHING.

"The way to get good at musketry is to practise musketry till you're pretty near sick of it. You got to get sick. Some of you chaps thinks all this drill you're gettin' is a lot of 'umbug. Well, it ain't. When you've been a bit longer in the Army you'll learn that there ain't nothink done 'ere without a reason. We 'aven't time to explain all the reasons to you because our friend Fritz over there as to be attended to quick, but you can take it from me that there is a reason, an' a good reason, too. An' if I make you spend hours rapid loadin' with these 'ere dummies, it ain't because I can't think of nothink better for you to do. It's because the quicker you get at that, the quicker you'll lay off Fritz out!"

"You take my advice—treat your rifle as if it was your father an' your mother an' your wife an' your children, an' if you do that it'll treat you decent; but if not keepin' it clean, or cleanin' it any'ow, it'll let you down, just when you don't want to be let down. Rifles 'as their feelin's same as wot you 'ave, an' you got to yooomer 'em."

"If you start treatin' a rifle as if it was a machine, which it ain't, you'll be the one to suffer for it. Treat it like a yoooman bin, an' it'll serve you faithful. An' remember this, no matter wot anybody says, the soldier's best friend is 'is old rifle. There ain't nothink in this world to beat it. We will now do a little rapid loadin'. 'Igins, go an' fetch the ground sheets!"—Er.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

**TO-NIGHT**  
9.15 p.m.—Fantasies at the Theatre Royal.  
**Thursday, 18th Oct.—**  
"Our Day."  
a.m.—Collection for Lady May's Rose Fund.  
3 p.m.—Great Drawing of War Bonds at the Murray Parade Ground.  
9 p.m.—Fete at the Public Gardens.  
**Saturday, 20th Oct.—**  
11.30 a.m.—China Light and Power Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
**Monday, 22nd Oct.—**  
8 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.  
**Wednesday, 31st Oct.—**  
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**S.S. "PAUL LECAT."  
COMPAGNIE DES MESAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c. in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Options! Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unloaded after the 15th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1917. [2]

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No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be taken in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LLOYD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1917. [142]



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SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 20th Oct. Noon
RAIPHONG	"LOBSANG"	Saturday, 20th Oct. 7 A.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 27th Oct. 3 P.M.

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“ REMBRANDT ”	10,000	21st Nov.
“ GOEN TOER ”	10,000	5th Dec.
“ RINDJANI ”	8,000	19th Dec.
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Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

[38]

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669

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REGISTER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

Hongkong Observatory, October 14th

	Previous On Date		On Date	
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.
Barometer ...	29.96	30.03	29.95	30.02
Temperature ...	83	76	80	73
Humidity ...	49	64	46	60
Wind Direction...	NNW	East	East	SE
Force ...	2	3	3	5
Weather ...	b	c	b	b

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th 87

Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th 76

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 15th to 21st October.

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time.	Height	H'kong Mean Time.	Height	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time.	Height	H'kong Mean Time.	Height
15	m 8 42	8 2	m 2 34	3 7	16	m 8 36	6 7	m 2 36	3 7
16	m 9 15	8 0	m 3 11	2 3	17	m 9 07	7 3	m 3 03	2 9
17	m 9 49	5 7	m 3 49	3 0	18	m 9 29	7 5	m 3 29	3 2
18	m 10 26	5 5	m 4 29	1 8	19	m 9 59	7 7	m 3 44	3 5
19	m 11 15	5 1	m 5 11	1 7	20	m 10 24	7 3	m 4 7	3 8
20	m 11 45	4 7	m 5 56	1 7	21	m 10 15	7 3	m 4 29	3 8
21	m 11 17	7 3	m 6 43	1 9		m 11 23	4 4	m 4 32	4 1

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SHANGHAI ..... "SUNNING" ... On 16th Oct., Noon.  
SHANGHAI ..... "SHANTUNG" ... On 18th Oct., Noon.  
SHANGHAI ..... "YINGCHOW" ... On 20th Oct., 4 P.M.

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Colombo	Home- more Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

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The Intermediate	about	about	about	about
	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended	

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NAGASAKI and KOBE {SAKI MARU (SATURDAY, 20th  
Capt. Yoshikawa 12.500) Oct. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE {KAGA MARU (MONDAY, 22nd  
Capt. Komatsubara 12.500) Oct. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE {KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 27th  
Capt. Kon 21.000) Oct. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE {KASHIMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 14th  
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NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
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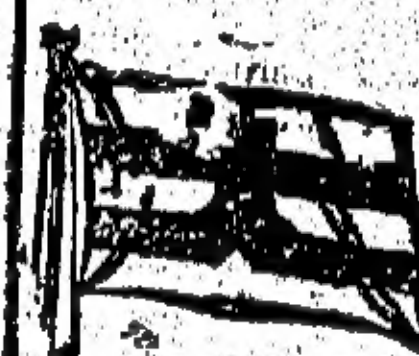
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"KAIU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.

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